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The Official Announcement of January 23.

On January 23, three days after the signature of the Dillingham-Sanchez agreement at Santo Domingo City, the New ment by a large majority. York Tribune printed this announcefor the Department of State:

"Supplementing the authoritative statement regarding the Santo Domingo settlement, made by the President's direction to-day, it may be said | to the electors without further delay. that in ten days agents of the United States will take charge of the fiscal affairs of Santo Domingo. readjust the tariff to provide sufficient revenue for satisfying foreign claims and meeting the expenses of government, administer the custom houses and en deavor to save the country from irremediable ruln.

"The experiment is to be tried at the carnest request of President Morales of the Dominican Republic, and, as already explained in the Tribunc, is confidently expected to eradicate the restless revolutionary spirit constantly manifested in the country and to preserve order and promote prosperity from one end of it to the other.

" The arrangement has none of the attributes o a treaty and will not require ratification by the Senate.

Such was the programme, as reported by the New York Tribune on official authority, on the very morning when THE SUN first called attention to the plain requirements of the second clause of the second section of the second article of the United States Constitution.

What, then, does the Tribune mean when it gives its innocent readers to understand that a mere routine extension of Judge ABBOTT's field of financial supervision from Puerto Plata to Monte Cristi, under the terms of the arbitral Life Assurance corporation. It is a come. award of July last, is "all there seems to stock company, capitalized at \$100,000, be in the matter"?

The Debate in Parliament on the King's Speech.

The King's speech which was read by the Lord Chancellor on the opening of Parliament on Feb. 14 was of itself colorless, but there were interesting debates in the two houses on the responsive addresses, and the well known Liberal, Mr. H. H. ASQUITH, moved in the Commons an amendment in favor of an immediate dissolution, so carefully worded that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S followers will be able to vote for it should their leader

give the word. In the House of Lords the Foreign Secretary, Lord LANSDOWNE, replying to the wish expressed by Earl SPENCER on behalf of the Liberals that the Government would miss no opportunity of bringing the conflict in the Far East to a peaceful solution, said that any attempt at retard the object desired. The utmost that he would promise was that Great that Great that Great that he would promise was that Great that Gre his countrymen that, as the champions unfortunate and deplorable relief, that shippers with cars, whether the cars are of neutral rights, they had succeeded in persuading Russia to treat rice asunder, not by the shortcomings of and other provisions as only conditionally contraband, though that belligerent still refused to place coal in the same category. Alluding to the North Sea few people who are not directly or in- hearing of complaints against the work at one time Great Britain had been Count BENCKENDORFF, Russia's Ambas-English fishing vessels must take place.

Secretary said that the Government was | We regard the situation which has | prepared to give the Transvaal not arisen between Mr. Hype and his assoabsolute self-government, a hope of the ciates as already involving the most un- is to be postponed. Senator LA Fotultimate attainment of which the King's fortunate consequences, not only to the LETTE will want to explain and recomspeech had held out, but the large in- Equitable Assurance Society, but to the mend at Washington the ingenious plan stallment of autonomy which is the out- entire cause of life insurance. ity from seventy-five to three years has elicited an earnest protest from Lord In the judgment of Anglo-Indian experts the day is not distant when Col. Younghusband's work will have to be

made to pass during the present session was expected to provoke such vehement opposition on the part of Irish patriots. to the Irish Land act. Their efforts, actual property.

done all over again.

in the hope of causing one or the other of these fatal movements that Mr. Asmendment to the address: "We hum- owners of the Equitable? bly represent to your Majesty that the various aspects of the fiscal question have been fully discussed in the country for nearly two years and that the time has come for submitting the question to

the people without further delay." The conviction herein expressed is He has recently avowed it in unequivocal ers to vote against the Asquith amendment? He may shrink from bidding but he and they would scarcely be open to the charge of disloyalty if they declined to vote at all. As they are believed to number at least one hundred and fifty a neutral attitude on their part

We shall know in a few days whether ment, communicated to its Washington Mr. Joseph Chamberslain, the real mas- Chambers street and of property adcorrespondent by some person speaking | ter of the situation, concurs, as he has professed to concur, with Mr. Asquith in | millions of dollars. The Mulberry Bend the opinion that the time has come for submitting his preferential tariff policy

Mr. Harriman and the Equitable Life.

tically all of the officials of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to the board of HYDE shall not be reelected vice-presi- in other words, prevented the erection dent of the corporation. It is in some mentous manifestation that has ever present important position in the Equitable by virtue of inheritance from his father, the late HENRY B. HYDE, who founded the corporation and who died desirable. some years ago, leaving behind him an excellent reputation in everything which has to do with the science of life insurconsisting of 1,000 shares of the par consisting of 1,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and limited as to dividends to 7 per cent. per annum. Of this \$100,000 Mr. Hyde and his family own a control, that is, they own more than a majority, and it is of common understanding that they own as much as 75 per cent. of the whole. It will be perceived at once that the income which can be derived legitimately from the entire capital stock is limited to \$7,000 per annum.

The officials, who include the president of the corporation, a most reputable and estimable gentleman, recite vaguely in their petition their objections to the repetition of young Mr. Hyde. They are probably sufficient, but to us they are of indifferent concern. Mr. Hyde are probably sufficient, but to us they are of indifferent concern. Mr. Hyde are probably sufficient, but to us they are of indifferent concern. Mr. Hyde are probably sufficient, but to us they are of indifferent concern. Mr. Hyde are probably sufficient, but to us they are of indifferent concern. Mr. Hyde are probably sufficient, but to us they are another and of a kind which a large part of humanity is prone to envy his capacity to enjoy. It is not impossible that they have been exaggerated, for a purpose value of \$100 each, and limited as to divi-

this great corporation is internally rent unscrupulous greed. We say that it it was absolute owner. concerns every one because there are all prevailing question of life insurance. and rectification of its errors: near being drawn into the vortex of It enters into the life of almost every . The commission may adopt and entorce such war. He referred, of course, to the fact | family, from the wealthiest to the humthat he had been constrained to tell blest, and the Equitable, by reason of the may deem proper to hear and determine comnot be averted if Admiral ROJESTVENSKY the most conspicuous institution in the of the commission." In regard to South Africa the Foreign personal character of its management.

come of representative institutions. As In the first place, we have the broad at Madison. to its modification of the treaty con- disclosure of the stock jobbing possicluded at Lhasa by Col. Younghusband, bilities of a life insurance corporation, a modification severely criticised in the which are inseparable from its pseudo-Commons by Sir HENRY CAMPBELL- mutual character. It is at once appar-BANNERMAN, Lord LANSDOWNE main- ent that the Equitable is in no sense a came from Santo Domingo to New York tained that the attitude of the Govern- mutual concern. That the personal and arrived here in perfect ignorance of ment toward Tibet had been entirely con- corporate control has served to conceal what had been going on in the select sistent. That is true; but in the opinion flagitious acts done in the interest of circles of Washington diplomacy during of the Anglo-Indian authorities the those managing the corporation we do the time when he was affoat upon the conduct of the Home Government has not mean to assert or imply, but that mighty deep. He knew nothing of the been consistently unwise. It is well such has been only too possible is made abandonment of the original programme, known that the India Secretary's re- plain by the doubt which is universally as embodied in the Dillingham-Sanchez duction of the Tibetan indemnity from expressed that the board of directors agreement, or of the sudden change of \$2,500,000 to one-third of that sum and will consent to grant the policyholders theory as to the basis of American operhis curtailment of the term during which the right to vote on matters which vitally ations in Santo Domingo. Consequently the Chumbi district is to be held as secur- concern the administration of their own Judge Abbott stated to a reporter of The

property. CURZON'S representative at Calcutta. beside the real one which is at the bottom as it was generally understood by the beof the whole disturbance. It is the propo- | nighted inhabitants of Santo Domingo. It was admitted by a spokesman of thereby transferring Mr. Hyde's rela- he seems to have been more or less the Government that no attempt will be tively harmless proprietorship into a sharply notified that his reminiscences the Redistribution of Seats bill, which If the policyholders of the Equitable and untimely in view of statements and property the stock ownership which Mr. | Washington during the period of his sea Far from being conciliated by this an- HYDE possesses has its proper value as voyage. nouncement, the Irish Nationalists have a 7 per cent, investment of undoubted decided to begin at once an active cam- security, but nothing more. If the policy- diplomats or financial agents out of a paign against the Government and to holders are to be excluded from a share move amendments to the address, in | in the management of their own prop- their testimony with the latest theory of which they will demand Home Rule for erty the speculative value of Mr. Hyde's defence adopted at headquarters would Ireland, the establishment of Catholic shares makes them cheap on the basis of have repudiated the interview or have

even if reenforced by the Liberals, will What an entirely new aspect must The expedient is as ancient as diplobe futile if Premier Balfour can re- the Equitable present to its policyhold- macy itself, but Judge Abbott is not tain the majority of 81 which, nominally, ers and to the insurance departments of the man to resort to it. He simply exhe still possesses. That majority, how- the several States and countries where plained, in substance, that he had been ever, can be annihilated if eighty-one of its business is transacted! Five millions told things at Washington which he his ostensible adherents shall abstain of money paid for what? For fifty could not possibly have learned in Santo from voting on a critical division or if thousand dollars worth of a trumpery Domingo. This is undoubtedly true:

forty-two shall vote against him. It is 7 per cent. stock? Or for the power to use, divert and manipulate the hundreds QUITH has framed the following shrewd belong to the policyholders, the real acquired on the spot in Santo Domingo.

The Site for a New Court House.

No public improvement is more urgently needed to-day in this city than the erection of a new and spacious court house for the trial of causes and the hearing of motions in the Supreme known to be shared by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Court. The old court house, with its language. With what show of con- defective plumbing, is a constant menace \$2,000, and in his later years he was desistency, then, can he permit his follow- to judges, jurors, lawyers, litigants and witnesses who are forced to attend within its walls. This fact is fully recogthem to support the amendment actively, nized by bench and bar and the whole community. Where shall the new court house be built? Under an act passed by the Legislature two years ago commissioners styled the Court House Board selected by a vote of 3 to 2 a site at Mulwould mean the defeat of the Govern- berry Bend on the East Side. The minority favored the selection of the Stewart building at the corner of Broadway and jacent thereto valued at nine or ten site has been generally disapproved because it is inconvenient of access and in an ill-favored quarter of the city, but unless the law of 1903 be amended that site and no other must be acquired because a majority of the board selected it A petition has been addressed by prac- and the board is now functus officio.

The original act limited the power of selection to "a site south of the southerly directors of that body, which meets to- line of Franklin street extended to the day, demanding that Mr. JAMES HAZEN | Hudson River and the East River," or, of a court house north of Franklin street. respects the most remarkable and mo- An amendatory act has been passed by the State Senate and is now in the Assemoccurred in the history of a great life | bly, and this new act strikes out the limitinsurance company. Mr. Hyde is a ing words and permits the Court House young man who is ultraconspicuous Board to select and locate a site for a in that part of society which is nothing new court house either downtown or Apportionment. It is not necessary to discuss at this time the exact location

It is clear that the amendatory act should be passed, for otherwise we shall be compelled either to accept the ance. Young Mr. HYDE also inherited wretched Mulberry Bend site or go withthe control of the stock of the Equitable out any new court house for years to

In La Follette's State.

First fruits of the triumph of the Hon.

intervention at the present time would have been exaggerated, and that they rates and freight rates, handling and Britain would continue to maintain the What concerns every one is the fact, side tracks; to supply such train service strictest neutrality, and he congratulated which the incident brings into such as their wisdom directs; to furnish procurable or not. In short, the commission will regulate and control acyoung Mr. HYDE, but by selfish and cording to its own sweet will and as if

Mark this admirable provision for the incident Lord Lansdowne admitted that directly involved or interested in the of the commission and for the review

rules, regulations and modes of procedure as it colossal magnitude of its affairs and the plaints that may be made against the classifica-

failed to touch at Vigo, where he could whole world of insurance and finance. Its A commission with absolute power learn by a telegram from St. Petersburg | corporate form, as described, has nom- over the railroad business and with the that an investigation of his firing on inally served only the purpose of per- further power, so helpful to the railpetuating and strengthening the purely roads, of approving as a court what it has ordered as a commission.

It is well that the great work of Government regulation of railroad rates now exhibited by Governor LA FOLLETTE

A Notable Instance.

What an honest and honorable gentleman Judge John T. Abbott is! He Sun the situation precisely as he under-All these considerations, bowever, are | stood it at the time of his departure and

sition on the part of Mr. EDWARD H. HAR- When Judge ABBOTT reached Washing-RIMAN and his associates to buy Mr. ton, after having unbosomed himself of HYDE'S Equitable stock for \$5,000,000, what he believed to be the strict truth, purely personal and speculative control. of Santo Domingo were inconvenient obtain the power to manage their own theories and revisions of policy at

Under the circumstances ninety-nine hundred, when called upon to square universities and an important addition \$5,000,000 of cash for \$51,000 worth of endeavored to give the impression that his utterances had been misrepresented.

nobody now doubts the capacity of Washington to give Judge ABBOTT informaof millions in eash and securities which | tion which he could by no means have

We confess to a good deal of admiration for this exceptional gentlemanand likewise to some sympathy for him.

Major PIERRE CHARLES L'ENFANT'S body has lain for eighty years in an unmarked grave on Green Hill, just outside the city of Washington. It was L'ENFANT's genius that made Washington the "City of Magnificent Distances." His reward from the utter lack of proper ventilation and its Government for his labors was less than pendent on charity. Now it is proposed to have the Government erect a monument over his grave, the owners of the surrounding land having declared their willingness to grant a public way to the grave and dedicate it as a memorial to the distinguished engineer. All that Congress is asked to appropriate to build the monument is \$500. Thus the total reward of L'ENFANT will be not to exceed \$2,500 for laying out the nation's capital, a sum that many architects and engineers to-day would not regard as sufficient compensation for planning a twenty-five acre country place

The Department of Commerce and Labor announces that last year it added to its permanent equipment one Bible, a bicycle, one binocular and one boring machine. The binocular is used to watch the trusts from afar, the bicycle to overtake them, the boring machine to penetrate their such a plant at its disposal the Department can have no good excuse to offer if it allows a single bad trust to escape detection and ment in any corner of the nation.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE. Queries of a Deep Sea Skipper as to the

Rules of the Road. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I recall reading in the news columns of THE SUN last summer the story of how Commodore Plant's schooner Ingomar lost a commanding position in a German regatta becau the course was changed after the race had been half sailed. At the time your paper not conspicuous, and he holds his uptown, subject, however, to the ap- published a very fluminating editorial on proval of the Board of Estimate and the subject of foreign yachting methods In the same waters, a week later, the Emperor's yacht Meteor violated the sacred and inalienable right of the Ingomar, or any other ship, to hold the right of way close hauled on the starboard tack. The American

hauled on the starboard tack. The American yacht yielded, and was put about to avoid a collision. The rules of the road are as old as the ages, and are known from the China seas to the North Pole—except, apparently, in Baltic yachting circles.

Are the participants in the forthcoming ocean race—a serious undertaking, by the way—to meet with such monkeyshines?

Because the Emperor is giving the cup is the divine right of this non-sporting Prince going to be allowed to interfere with the customs and traditions of centuries of Anglo-Yankee seamanship? That is what the folks on this side of the water want to know before the starting gun is fired off Sandy Hook in the

ross the rough old North Atlantic is e biting a brand of high class sportsmansh and no matter who comes in first every starter should receive a m to commemorate a really notal ABSECOM LIGHT, N. J., Feb. 14.

The Problem for the Southern Cotton Planter To the Politon of The Sun-Sir: You well say hat the future of cotton as a profitable crop for the South depends on greater economy in the duction of the staple. The Southern moveme to increase the price of cottan by diminishing its production is shortsighted. The South caunot hope to retain its supremacy as a source of cotton ipply except by furnishing cotton in abundance prices with which to other region can success-

The recent decline of prices for cotton will be sador in London, that hostilities could very enormity of its resources, is perhaps tions, rates, rules, regulations and determinations large immediate profits which were raised by the previous abnormal advance in prices. It is en-orcing on the Southern planters the lesson of the imperative need of cheaper production.

Any permanent restriction of the crop on a large cale is impossible, and even as a temporary exating competition in cotton raising elsewhere i the world. Even at present prices, as Mr. Lovering remarked in Congress, cotton yields the greatest profit obtained in any department of agriculture, and the South can only hope to preserve that ad vantage by giving its prime thought to methods or reducing the cost of production to meet the eve ces which will surely come in the fu

Save the Mother's Pocketbook.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is not seless than allowing the girls of the graduating classes in the public schools t emselves out in ribbons, laces, flowers and other that their children should appear as well as the panions, and make a great effort to provide the cheap finery which involves an unnecessar; outlay of money which is obtained, in some instances, by borrowing of any one who is willing to take the risk of late or non-payment.

The school board would do well to forbid attempts at display at commencement. NEW YORK, Feb. 14. GRADUATE.

Alcohol Rub for Frosted Windows

To the Editor of the SUN-Sit: It is said that the cause of the collision in the subway on Feb. 12 was the fallure of the motorman to see the red lights on the train ahead, because of the frost of the outlook window. If the panes of glass were washed in alcohol basis for competition in the foreign field. JERRET CITY, Feb. 14. ONE WHO KNOWS.

To a Chicago Critic ipal ownership of public utilities is bunk.

Why hast thou thunk That municipal ownership of public utilities, With its great political and other facilities, Why hast thou thunk

With its grasping and grafting capabilities Why hast thou thunk That municipal ownership of public utilities. With its potent pecuniary possibilities.

Is bunk!

That municipal ownership of public utilities,

Why hast thou thunk That municipal ownership of public With its visibly venal and victous vir littes, is bank?

Why hast thou thunk That municipal ownership of public utilities with its crookedly active, aggressive agilities, is bunk?

Why has thou thunk This dream of eftile cranks

If as thou thinkest This be bunk,

Perish the thought
That thou hast thunk.

THE LESSON OF OUR COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-After a prolonged period of comparative fixity in its total value, our foreign commerce, including both imports and experts, began in 1897 a spurt which carried it quickly to a point never before reached, and beyond which it has since made only a slight advance. The period of fixity may be illustrated by the following table of total commerce for the

years indicated: \$1,503,503,404 Fiscal year 1880. 1.647,139,093 1,539,508,130 Fiscal year 1895 ..

Two days after his inauguration in 1897 President McKinley summoned Congress to meet in extra session on March 15, chiefly for the purpose of drafting a new tariff law. The Dingley Act, signed by the President on July 24, was the outcome of the session. While the subsequent national prosperity is not properly attributable solely to the operation of this act, it is quite impossible for even ultra free traders to show that the Dingley tariff has arrested in any way the extension of our foreign commerce. Beginning with the calendar year 1898, the first full year of the operation of that tariff, the record of foreign commerce stands thus, for the calendar, not the fiscal, years:

.91,890,510,714 2.074.485.381 2,307,005,827 2,345,795,770 2,330,002,903 2.480.247.410 2,487,264,842

The notable feature in the record is the secrets, and the Bible to swear them. With steady annual increase in imports, each year of the term showing an increase over that which preceded it. The imports of 1898 were \$634,964,448. Those of 1904 were \$1,035,909,197, an increase of 63 per cent. Analysis of the imports shows no limitation to special lines, and no operation of special influences. The free list and the dutiable list, alimentary substances, raw materials and manufactured wares, alike show marked

advances in import volumes and values. Thus, imports of chemicals, dyes and drugs have increased from \$40,000,000 to \$65,000,000; coffee, from \$65,006,000 to \$87,-000,000; copper, from \$4,000,000 to \$23,000,000; manufactures of cottons, from \$27,000,000 to \$48,000,000; fibres and manufactures of fibres, from \$35,000,000 to \$75,000,000; hides and skins, from \$37,000,000 to \$58,000,000; sugar, from \$60,000,000 to \$85,000,000; raw silk, from \$32,000,000 to \$55,000,000. Other items, such as india rubber, manufactures of iron and steel, leaf tobacco, wood and manufactures of wood, cocoa, china and pottery, fish, bananas, furs and fur skins, manganese and tea, show a similar advance. The record of our imports shows a persist-

ent and general increase. But the record of our exports presents a different appearance. There has been an increase from a total of \$1,255,546,266 in 1898 to \$1,451,355,645 in 1904, or 15.6 per cent. But, cutting out 1898 and 1899, the record from 1990 to 1904 is no cause for elation.

It stands thus, for the calendar years: .465,375,860 1,451,355,615

The modest increase in our total commerce during recent years appears only in the advance in importations. The comparative stagnation in total commerce is not to be accounted for by the decrease in exports of cereals and cereal products shown in 1904 in comparison with 1903. Our agricultural exports in 1898 were approximately \$850,000,000. In 1901 they were about \$940,000,000, and in 1904 a little more than \$790,000,000, or a few millions more than they were in 1899. The record in that department shows fluctuation rather than marked decline, comparative fixity rather than clearly defined falling off.

A broad view of this branch of our foreign commerce points to a probability, which is little short of a certainty, that our exports products have now reached high water mark. The items of raw cotton, wheat and wheat flour represent one-half of our exports of agricultural products. There is little probability of any great increase in our foreign sales of these articles in the immediate future, and there are no other items whose export value is susceptible of an increase of notable proportions. It may therefore be accepted that, in the department of agricultural products, the coming days will see no great change in

export values. There remains the department of manufactures. Those whose standards of measurement are inches and pennyweights find endless satisfaction in a contemplation of that beautiful collection of figures-\$502,-764,729-which represents our foreign sales of manufactured goods during 1904: Taken by itself, this is a huge sum. Compared with the \$290,000,000 of 1898 it shows a cheering increase. The sum almost equals the entire total of our exports in 1875. It is 200 times the total of our exports one hundred years ago. But these figures are almost insignificant in their relation to the value of the output of our mills and factories, with its grand total of \$15,000,000,000. There is a row of figures to "stagger humaniity." and our little bunch of export figures

seems petty when compared with it. But the importance of the conclusion of this matter has not yet impressed itself on our people. In itself the amount of our export trade is not necessarily a standard of national prosperity. The fact is that even this mighty volume of manufactured products does not represent the extent of our producing facilities. While those are naturally impossible of exact estimate, it is quite within bounds to assume that, with practically no extension in our present mechanical equipment, the output could ba increased, probably to \$20,000,000,000. Two results would follow the full working time activity of all our producing facilities. The selling price of merchandise to our people at home would be reduced by a reduction in producing cost, and reduced cost of production would also put us on a better

This can now be attained only by a large increase in our exports of manufactured goods. The import markets of the world require \$4,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods annually. The United States, the largest workship in the world, supplies a little more than 10 per cent, of them. Three per cent. of our output supplies about onetenth of that which the world buys. Any further comment should be unnecessary.

Georgia's Cotton Crop.

From a speech by United States Senator Bacon. Mr. President, in my own State the cotton or ast year sold for more than all the gold that was dug in all the mines of the United States, including its territories and outlying possessions, and the part of the crop that went from my single State to foreign parts, which was two-thirds of it, amounted to within a very small fraction as much in dollars as all the gold dug in all the United States in the year.

Superstition in New England.

To the Entron of The Sux-Sir: If August W. Machen would like to know the "fatal" cause of his LYNN, Mass., Feb. 11. troubles he might count the number of letters in

Insular Enterprises. The Count of Moute Cristo turned pale.

"Gee whiz!" he muttered, "do you suppose tha Roosevelt will selze my custom house?" Hiking to Dumas, he eagerly awaited develop

PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

The American System of Treaty Making More Important Than Any Treaty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The difference of opinion between an overwhelming majority of the Senate on the one hand and the President on the other in regard to their respective rights and duties in the conduct of our foreign relations brings to the front quite dramatically an interesting but perhaps not very perplexing question.

From time immemorial it has been the pre-

cluding treaties, protocols and agreements of all kinds affecting the external relations of his own kingdom with those of other Pow ers. The reason for this was twofold; first, because originally, in a monarchical form of government, great authority was naturally lodged in the hands of the King, and secondly, because even with the rise of democracy, diplomatic conditions in Europe constantly require both secrecy and despatch. The result has been that while, as in France and England, the external form has changed the essential conditions nevertheress remain. For instance, the jaunty trip of Henry VIII., in the first half of the sixteenth century, across the Channel to settle on the Field o the Cloth of Gold with his friend Francis I. the international relations of England and France differs in no essential way from Disraeli's famous coup when England awoke one morning to find, without the slightest warning, that she was the owner of the Suez Canal, with all the startling and tremendous international obligations incurred by the

In our country, however, the situation is very different. The framers of the Consti-tution very properly recognized that there was no one thing more likely to get us into trouble than the making of treaties, or in fact international agreements of any kind, on a free and easy Henry VIII. basis. Thoroughly familiar with the workings of the English system, under which they had been bred, they wisely provided, therefore, that all treaties," that word being presumably used the broadest sense, should be to the great deliberative body of the nation, and in their anxiety to avoid complications they even went so far as to provide that a twothirds vote of the Senate should be necessary o launch the ship of State into untried international waters. This is so evidently the spirit and intent of the treaty making clause in the Constitution, and so conformable to the reasonable requirements of our own time, that it would seem wise to exercise great care in construing that clause in favor of the extension of Executive power, even in matters

of comparative detail. It is undoubtedly true that the English system is much more prompt and effective in lealing with emergencies which are so likely to arise among the complications necessarily incident to European international conditions. On the other hand our foreign relations, owing to our recognized power and isolation, are practically free from emergencies, and this fact, combined with the natural and proper desire of a democracy to be consulted through its representative body on matters of supreme importance, makes our present system one to be very jealously guarded, both in letter and in spirit.

More particularly is this the case now, when complications with our southern neighbors and impending changes in the relations of necessity bring the United States very much Doubtless the present incumbent of the

Presidential office, with his present able advisers, would be entirely competent to conduct our international relations to the complete satisfaction of a vast majority the American people, and certainly with greater celerity, without any assistance from the Senate. However, our written Constitution and political habit of mind bine in compelling us on the one hand to respect and on the other to prefer the Senatorial school of town meeting diplomacy is therefore respectfully submitted that the American people should sustain the Senate in the construction of its own rights and duties under the Constitution, so properly and vigorously insisted upon by it on Saturday, Feb. 11. Though the Senatorial system may be lacking in clasticity, it would at least seem to more than make up for that defect by its judgment of the American people.

The preservation of the equilibrium of the coordinate powers of our Government under | lished as a national possession. more importance to us than the expedition of any treaties, however meritorious in them-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.

Justice Jeseph Story's View. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would seem the high authority of Judge Joseph Story's exposition of the Constitution of the United States, published in 1840, and his comnentary on every clause explaining the true nature, reasons and objects thereof define the power of the President and Senate. Upon entering on the execution of his office the President takes oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. Article II., Section 2, of the Constitution says: "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators concur.

Judge Story, commenting on this article and section of the Constitution, says:

The power to make treaties is general, and of course it embraces treatics for peace or war, for commerce or cessions of territory, for alliance or succors, for indemnity for injuries or payment for debts, for the recognition or establishment of principles of public law, and for any other purposes which the policy necessitates or interests of independent nations may dictate. Such a power is so large and so capable of abuse that it ought not to be confided to any one man nor even to a majority of any public body in a republican government There should be some higher pledge for the sound policy or necessity of a treaty. It should receive the sanction of such a number of public function-aries as would furnish a sufficient guaranty of such inder such circumstances, representing as it does all the States of the Union. The House of Repre-sentatives would not have been so eligible a body. because it is more numerous, more popular in its ecture, more short in its duration, more unfit to act upon sudden emergencies, more under the control of a few States, and from its organization it may fairly be presumed to have less experience affairs and less knowledge of foreign relations than the Senate

Judge Joseph Story, LL. D., was for thirtyfour years Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and many years Dane professor of law at Harvard University L. B. MERRIAM.

SUFFIELD, Conn., Feb. 15.

Passing of the Washington Colonels.

have time here to sit down and chat with you, and do not pull out their watches every minute for fear of overstaying. But there is one change I note in Washington that makes me fear it too may be in a state of transition; I no longer see that pict-uresque collection of Judges and Colonels who used to haunt the old Willard, and who seemed to b so finely adapted to the Washington atmosphere. Is it that the building of a new and much finer hostelry has impelled them to seek new hounts. or has Father Time been busy depleting their ranks? gerous to saunter into the barroom of its predecessor and say aloud. 'Colonel, will you have a drink' lest a score of thirsty but highly polished and courleous gentlemen would amble up and utter a

Si Id in Sole Vides Ita Est.

From Lippincott's Magazine.
A certain New York elergyman, who is an au a suitable motto for one to be set up in a parishion-er's garden. Without hesitation he wrote the fol-lowing sentence, which will be recognized as the

motto of a city newspaper; "Sl id in sole vides ita

The Status.

Knicker- I hear you are engaged. Bocker-It's only an executive protoco

DIVORCES IN ENGLAND. Figures That Show They Are as Numerous

as in This Country. Society in England is notoriously conservative, and yet the growth of divorce in this country has been almost alarmingly progressive. Many of us may not remember the agitation which preceded the legislation making divorce no longer an ecclesiastical matter, but the prophecies of evil which were launched at the unrogative of the King to assume exclusive fortunate bill that became an operative control in conducting negotiations and conhas proved to be the actual result.

Proceedings in the Divorce Court have gone up with more than the proverbial leaps and bounds, says a writer in the London Express. In the first five years of the working of the act the petitions for the dissolution of marriage averaged 204.5 a year; in the last five recorded years they averaged close upon 800 per annum. That of course, is the tremendous increase of 300 per cent

Nor has it been a growth by fits and starts and the maximum reached by an exceptional series of circumstances. On the contrary, it has been a steady and continuous upward movement. How steadily progressive, indeed, I can best show, I think, by setting out the figures in the

following table: Periods of 5 years. 1858-81 (four years only).

To carry the figures on to a more recent date, I may say that in 1901 there were 750 and in 1902 as many as 889 petitions for dissolution of marriage, while in the latter year the suits for the various remedies and means of relief provided by the Divorce Court totalled up to 1.050.

Nor is it the Divorce Court alone which terminates the marriage relationship in this country. For the power of decreeing a judicial separation (which, by the way, has become rather unpopular in the Divorce Court has in recent years been extended to courts of summary jurisdiction with extraordinary results. Since 1895 a stipendiary at a police court or any two of the "great unpaid" Magistrates in petty sessions may make a separation order. The result will be best shown by the following figures:

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Now, if I add to the 9,000 judicial separations by Magistrates the number of cases in the Divorce Court. I have a total to-day of about 10,000 legal dissolutions or suspensions of the marriage tie—practically, of course, 10,000 dissolutions of marriage.

And, further, if I compare these figures with those which are available from America—detailed statistics of recent years have not been taken in the United States—I find that we have almost reached their unenviable level. For during the last thirty-four years there have been no fewer than 700,000 divorces in the United States; and taking our 10,000 dissolutions and separations for the last year, and allowing for the fact that our population is about one-half of theirs, I arrive at the fact that per 100 of population our divorce and separation our divorce and separation figures are as numerous as theirs

Oxford and Goldwin Smith.

From the London Times.
The birthday greeting sent to Mr. Goldwin Smith by his old friends at the University of

Oxford was as follows: Thirty-six years have passed since you left Ox ford, and not many remain of those with whom you lived then and who were wont to look to you for light and counsel. But we who are left desire to take the occasion of your having passed your eightleth birthday to assure you of the sense we retain of the services you rendered to the University
when you were among us, of the undiminished affection which we bear to you, and of the admira tion we feel for the energy and freshness of mind which have enabled you to fill your later days with work in which we find all the qualities which de-

ted us at the time when you lectured here. solidity, as representing in definite form and to a very appreciable degree the considered to instruct and to inspire with high ideals not only your contemporaries but the younger generation which has grown up since your fame became estab-

> DAVID B. MONEO, Provost of Oriel, V. C. J. FRANCE BRIGHT, Master of University H. HERBERT WARREN, President of Magdalen Col ALBERT WATEON, M. A., formerly Principal of Brasenose College.

> ROBINSON FLAIS, Professor of Latin. C. HENRY DANIEL. Provost of Worcester College. CHARLES L. SHADWELL, Oriel. EDWARD CHAPMAN, Fellow Magd. Coll., M. P

THOMAS FOWLER, President of Corpus Christi

I. STRACHAN-DAVIDSON, Fellow of Balliol College L. R. PHELPS, Fellow of Oriel

A. G. BUTLES, Fellow of Oriel BRITON RIVIERE, R. A., Oriel. JAMES BRYCK, M. P., P. H. COLLINS, Lincoln College R. W. RAPER, Trinity College

In answer to this Mr. Goldwin Smith wrote I have just received the address, which recalls valued friendships and happy memories. It essures me that I am not forgotten where I should most desire to be remembered, and is avery pleas-ant ray of sunshine amidst the gathering shadows of old age. I told the truth the other day when said to the students of our university that I often

all who signed the paper my heartlest thanks and best wishes for the new year.

heard the chimes of Magdalen across the sea.

Offices Held by Colored Sien. From the Washington Star. There are good places held by colored men that are much desired by others if changes are to be made. The best of these is Register of the Treasury. held by J. W. Lyons. Lyons has a greater political pull than any colored leader. He is the ne policy or necessity. Two-thirds of the Senate therefore, are required to give validity to a treaty... It would seem to be perfectly safe in such a body... however, held his office for going on eight years. Shorty after President McKinley came into office he displaced Tiliman of Tennessee, and gave the Registership to B. K. Bruce, colored, of Bruce had not been in office many years before he died, and Lyons succeeded he place, J. C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds of th District, has been in office about three years. He displaced Cheatham of North Carolina. are a number of prominent colored men after Dancy's place. W. F. Powell, the United States Minister to Hayti, has held his place for a good many years, while Ernest Lyon, the Minister to Liberia, has held his place fewer years.

A Notable Japanese History.

From the Japan Weekly Mag. The compliation of the "Ealkoky Gommen Shi," which is a history covering the fifty years that followed Japan's entry upon friendly intercourse "Here at the capital, prople present a contrast to the strenuous and rushing New Yorkers that is a grateful relief," said Nathan B. Payne. "They ok with respect to the strenuous and rushing New Yorkers that is a grateful relief," said Nathan B. Payne. "They ok with respect to the strenuous and rushing New Yorkers that is a grateful relief," said Nathan B. Payne. "They ok with respect to the contract of the respect to the respect to the contract of the respect to the contract of the respect to Okuma and Soyejima. Of these Marquis Ito dealt with the origin and development of the Constitution. Marquis Yamagata with the military system. Counts Maisukata and Okuma with finance, Counts Incure and Soyejims with foreign relations, &c. The book has been translated into English, French and Chinese. It is now in the press.

A Kansas Card of Thanks

From the Atchison Globe.
We wish to thank the friends who were so kind to recently upon the birth of our baby. The dos tor, particularly, was kind and we feel under last ing ohligations to the two neighbor women who stayed up with us all night.

LON. GOSDELL AND WIFE.

In Explanation. Great Pond correspondence of the Ellsworth Amer Through an error of the editor, not of the catre

spondent, Gur Culck's family was made to number thority on sun dials, was asked recently to prepare fourteen daughters. The item should have said a sultable motto for one to be set up in a parishion—that he and his good wife recently became the parents of a fourteen-pound daughter Mr. Waller's Timely Recovers

Elsewhere in this issue it was reported that M. Waller was down with the pneumonia, but just as we expected to write up his oblivary Mike walked into the office to pay his subscription. Glad we did not have to write it. Come again.